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PRESIDENTIAL SPOKESMAN CONFIRMS ALFONSIN'S TRIP

PY051526 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM) -- Presidential spokesman Jose Ignacio Lopez confirmed at noon today in the Government House press room that President Raul Alfonsin is planning to make a private and academic visit to the United States from 17 through 21 November.

Lopez said that anything else is mere speculation and indicated that he is not aware of rumors that on 16 November Alfonsin will meet with his U.S. counterpart Ronald Reagan to discuss Great Britain's recent unilateral action concerning the sovereignty of the Malvinas Islands.

DEFENSE MINISTRY DENIES UK SUB SIGHTINGS

PY052012 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1840 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (NA) -- The Defense Ministry this afternoon denied a report that two British nuclear submarines are sailing from the South Pacific toward the economic exclusion zone that Great Britain has unilaterally established around the Malvinas Islands.

A Defense Ministry spokesman stated that there is absolutely no truth to a newspaper report that submarines have been sighted off the Chilean city of Punta Arenas. The spokesman also said that "even a neophyte would know that it would be very difficult to decipher the radio signals of those vessels."

The report, citing "leaks from the official communications services of the state," also indicates that messages originating in areas close to Punta Arenas, located in southern Chile, have been intercepted.

The messages have been termed "Navy-style" messages, but no details have been provided as to whether they originated from submarines under sail, from the Malvinas Islands, or from Navy headquarters in Great Britain.

According to the report, six Soviet fishing vessels are presumably in the South Atlantic region and it is suspected that they are equipped with sophisticated communications and intercept equipment.

CAPUTO REITERATES POSITION ON FALKLANDS

PY060010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1728 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (TELAM) -- At noon today, Foreign Minister Dante Caputo said that Argentina wants to negotiate all aspects of the Malvinas conflict with Great Britain, without excluding the sovereignty issue, adding that the preservation of fishing resources falls within the jurisdiction of Argentina and the South American countries with coasts on the Atlantic Ocean.

Caputo delivered a speech during a closed-door session attended by the naval commanders of 16 American countries who are attending the 13th Inter-American Naval Conference at the Provincial Hotel in this city. The Argentine foreign minister talked with reporters shortly after delivering his speech, which lasted approximately 15 minutes.

Shortly before leaving the hotel, Caputo met with journalists, to whom he reiterated that Argentina's main objective is to recover the Malvinas Islands through negotiations.

Concerning the British decision to extend the exclusion zone around the Malvinas Islands, Caputo said that [word indistinct] to debate over fishing operations with Great Britain.

The minister said there is a trap, because if we agree to talk about fishing with the British, we will be recognizing that they own the islands.

He added: What they want is for us to negotiate a fishing accord for the South Atlantic. The parties would be the countries that are fishing in the area, and Argentina and Great Britain, as countries with coasts on the South Atlantic. If we do that, we will be recognizing Great Britain's right to exercise sovereignty over the islands.

Caputo explained that there is an intention of setting a juridical precedent over the islands that would entail very serious consequences for Argentina.

He reiterated that Argentina wants to negotiate all its differences with Great Britain, but without excluding the sovereignty issue. We will take care of fishing and of the preservation of resources, he added.

We believe that we can design preservation formulas with other countries, he said. As an example, he mentioned the accord reached with the Brazilian and Uruguayan foreign ministers on 1 November, which has set in motion a preservation effort in which the three countries will study the maritime environment.

Caputo described as very positive the results of the steps taken before various diplomatic forums, adding that the reports published by European newspapers, which supported the British position in the past, are now mostly in favor of Argentina.

In this regard, he emphasized the position of several countries, which, despite their initially negative attitude, are now saying that the fishing problem is not to be confused with the issue over sovereignty.

He reiterated that Argentina is a peaceful country that will in no way undertake unwise actions that may jeopardize peace.

He stressed that we have been excluded from the Malvinas Islands for 150 years, but we will continue to claim our rights over them because our position will remain unchanged.

Caputo denied that the United States has offered to mediate in the conflict. He also denied that the Argentine Government knew some months in advance about the measure that Great Britain was to enforce.

In response to a question on the last point, Caputo replied: If we say that we knew about it in advance, we will be charged with having prompted the British decision and Great Britain will appear as if it were in the right. If we say we did not know about it, it will be said we behaved unwisely.

Caputo explained that Great Britain began to work on a strategy in August or July 1985, and that it has tried to set a precedent that should be positive for its interests in the islands.

This is what we expected. We issued a response to that move and now the British Government has adopted this unilateral measure. British newspapers have reported on our position for about 1 month, he concluded.

BULGARIA FAVORS PEACEFUL SOLUTION ON FALKLANDS

PY060058 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 2252 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Nov (DYN) -- Milko Balev, head of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Commission, today reasserted his country's support of the Argentine claims on the Malvinas Islands. He stressed that his government "favors a peaceful solution of the conflict through diplomacy," in accordance with the UN resolutions.

Balev reaffirmed Bulgaria's position of solidarity with Argentina and said that Great Britain is responsible for the conflict with Argentina created by the unilateral decision of the government of Margaret Thatcher to establish a 200-mile "economic exclusion zone" around the Malvinas.

The head of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Commission this morning met with Vice President Victor Martinez. He was accompanied to the meeting by Bulgarian Ambassador Parvan Tchenev and embassy officials Vasil Trodanov and Ivan Petrov.

Following the meeting, Balev said that the Bulgarian Government and "Argentina have common ideas on the crisis and, therefore, we maintain our opinion that such issues must be resolved peacefully through diplomatic channels, in accordance with the UN resolutions."

The visit of the Bulgarian delegation is taking place following Great Britain's decision that worsened the conflict over the Malvinas and after the Senate ratified the fishing agreement signed by the Argentine and Bulgarian Governments -- an agreement that has been questioned by the United Kingdom.

FURTHER ON CHILEAN DELEGATE AT NAVAL MEETING

Falklands, Fishing Deals Noted

PY041442 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1329 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Mar del Plata, 4 Nov (TELAM) -- Vice Admiral German Guesalaga Toro, Chief of the Chilean Navy General Staff, admitted there is concern in his country over the fishing agreements which Argentina signed with the governments of the Soviet Union and Bulgaria, because the Soviet trawlers are trawlers in quotation marks.

Guesalaga Toro also termed excellent the relations between the Argentine and Chilean Navies, and added that the rough edges that may have existed have been smoothed away by reciprocal visits.

Regarding the problem posed by Great Britain on the Malvinas Islands, he said Chile has always recognized and supported Argentine sovereignty over those islands, and that Chilean support to Argentina has been continuous.

Regarding the Soviet fishing vessels, he said the Chilean Government's concern is based on the fact that Russian boats, or those of its satellites, which operate on the mouth of the Magellan Strait, are reportedly used for the disembarkation of weapons and people.

According to the opinion of the Chilean Navy Staff chief, published today by the newspaper LA CAPITAL, the fishing agreements should have been the subject of bilateral talks between the two countries of the extreme south. In that way, he stated, the Chilean Government could have clearly seen that Argentina gave assurances that we Chileans would not have problems with a Soviet fishing vessel that tomorrow may enter the Magellan Strait.

Naval Dispute Explained

PY041307 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1733 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (NA) -- The absence of Admiral Jose Toribio Merino, the Chilean Navy chief, from the 13th Naval Inter-American Conference being held in Mar del Plata is reportedly a top-level decision made by the Chilean Foreign Ministry in response to an Argentine Foreign Ministry recommendation that the Chilean training ship Esmeralda not be allowed to drop anchor at the Buenos Aires port.

According to reliable sources, the Chilean Government reported to Argentina some time ago that the itinerary of the Chilean training ship included a stop-over at the Buenos Aires port.

In response to a request made by the government in Santiago, the Argentine Foreign Ministry -- through its ambassador in the Chilean capital -- reportedly suggested that the Chilean training ship make a stop-over in Puerto Belgrano, in southern Buenos Aires Province, near the city of Bahia Blanca.

The arguments reportedly raised by the Argentine Foreign Ministry were that the Chilean training ship's stop-over in Buenos Aires "could prompt reactions from ultranationalistic sectors."

According to an analysis made by a reliable source, the Argentine response reportedly caused some "dissatisfaction" to the Chilean Government and for this reason -- and for no other reason -- the Chilean Government reportedly decided to send Vice Admiral German Guesalaga Toro, the Chilean Navy chief of staff and Merino's subordinate, to the Mar del Plata conference.

The analysis adds that Guesalaga Toro -- according to reliable sources -- will be sent into retirement by Merino in late 1986. This way the government in Santiago "replies" to Buenos Aires by sending to the conference "a second level" representative who will soon leave active duty.

Merino's absence from the inter-American conference was erroneously interpreted by several sectors, linking it with the recent signing of fishing agreements with the Soviet Union which prompted the British reaction of expanding the economic exclusion zone around the Malvinas, the source commented.

"Merino's absence has nothing to do with the fishing agreements or the problem with Great Britain," said the expert in naval affairs, adding: "This is the response to the Argentine recommendation that the Chilean training ship not be allowed to drop anchor in Buenos Aires."

The Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires made it clear -- through an official source -- that Adm Merino's decision not to participate in the naval inter-American conference was due to the busy schedule of his legislative tasks at the Chilean Government junta.

"On the other hand, Adm Merino expressed his heartfelt regret that he was unable to be present in Argentina and meet with his counterparts who head the navies of the hemisphere," the source concluded.

GDR'S AXEN BRINGS HONECKER'S LETTER TO ALFONSIN

PY051352 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0009 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Nov (TELAM) -- President Raul Alfonsin this afternoon received at Government House Hermann Axen, head of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the GDR's People's Chamber, who handed to him a message from Erich Honecker, secretary general of the GDR's Socialist Unity Party Central Committee.

Axen, who went to Government House with GDR Ambassador Horst Neumann, talked with President Alfonsin about the possibility of preventing nuclear war in the world and in space. We have similar opinions on these subjects, Axen stated.

They also discussed the subject of international security in Central Europe, in Central America, and in the South Atlantic. On this subject, Axen expressed to President Alfonsin his country's total support for the UN resolutions on the Malvinas issue.

Alfonsin and Axen also spoke about the active development of their bilateral relations and trade between the two countries.

MILITARY MANEUVERS END; OFFICERS REASSIGNED

PY031818 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 3 Nov 86

[Text] (NA-DYN) -- Manoeuvres described as the biggest since the Malvinas war ended yesterday. The exercises, which were carried out by more than 4,000 servicemen including marines and fighter-bombers, began on October 6 and covered terrain in Santa Cruz, Chubut, Neuquen, La Pampa and Buenos Aires Provinces.

In other military news, a vice-admiral and six rear-admirals will go into retirement at the end of the year and simultaneously there will be nine promotions, including that of the current Navy chief-of-staff who will become an admiral.

The recommended retirements and promotions have already passed to the Defence Ministry from where they will be sent to the Senate for final approval.

According to reliable sources, the senior officers -- those going into retirement and those being promoted -- have already been informed of the changes by their superiors.

Meanwhile Commander-General Juan Eduardo Salva has been appointed the new Border Guard second-in-command by the government. He will take over in that post as from today.

In other military developments, the government is awaiting the verdict of the trial of retired General Ramon Camps and six fellow officers to derive from it the necessary justification of the punto final, which would put an end to the controversial trials of military officers for human rights violations, according to a top government source.

The same source reports that the government is also seeking contacts with Renewal Peronist leaders in order to achieve consensus on the subject of "due obedience."

The government allegedly "completely rejects" an amnesty for all middle-ranking officers who might have been involved in illegal repression and the punto final would not be passed as a decree but rather justified via legislation on "due obedience" which is reportedly under study.

JUSTICIALISTS HOLD ELECTIONS; REPLACE PERON

PY060041 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 5 Nov 86 p 11

[Text] Tucuman (NA-DYN) -- The rump of the Justicialist national convention still sessioning here last night yesterday named a new leadership with National Council First Vice-President Vicente Leonides Saadi moving up to replace ex-President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron as head of the party. The congress, reportedly numbering only 200 out of 649 convention delegates, also decided to postpone next Sunday's Buenos Aires primaries.

Mrs Peron will now be "honorary president". Saadi's former position remained vacant with Deputy Jorge Triaca and Senator Adolfo Rodriguez Saa staying second and third vice-presidents, respectively. Lanus Mayor Manuel Quindimil will replace Deputy Herminio Iglesias as secretary-general and Santa Fe gubernatorial candidate Victor Reviglio will take the place of Santiago del Estero Senator Luis Salim as political secretary.

Only Buenos Aires trustee Julio Mera Figueroa and Santa Fe Renewal Peronist Deputy Ruben Cardozo argued in favour of going ahead as scheduled with primaries. Cordoba primaries were postponed until next March while Jujuy Peronists will vote on November 30. The congress also instituted direct voting in primaries.

The congress was greatly reduced by the decision of Renewal and Revolutionary Peronists as well as other party factions to pull out after failing to agree on a date for party primaries in Cordoba.

At the same time the Supreme Court froze the lower court ruling reinstating Iglesias as secretary-general until the former body has considered the matter.

As he withdrew from the party congress, Renewal Peronist leader Carlos Grosso said there were no more than 140 out of 649 convention delegates in Tucuman and that 60 were leaving with him. Convention authorities reported the presence of 397 delegates. Grosso said his supporters had done everything possible to preserve party unity.

Renewal Peronist leaders, including Deputies Antonio Cafiero, Grosso, Jose Luis Manzano, and Jose Manuel de la Sota, are due to meet in Buenos Aires today to discuss the situation.

De la Sota blamed the failure on another Renewal Peronist leader, La Rioja Governor Carlos Menem, accusing him of not having insisted on the indefinitely suspended Cordoba primaries being held. Menem and some Santa Fe Renewal Peronists remained in Tucuman yesterday.

The Revolutionary Peronist left after heated arguments with the Iron Guard faction over the continuance of Mrs Peron at the helm of the party.

In other news involving the Peronists, Buenos Aires provincial government minister Juan Antonio Portessi yesterday announced that 12,500 provincial policemen would be assigned to the task of ensuring that the party primaries slated for next Sunday proceed normally.

CONGRESS REJECTS 'NEOCOLONIALISM,' CENSURES UK

PY051619 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Bolivian Congress yesterday approved its declaration of solidarity with the Argentine Government and its rejection of the British unilateral decision to establish a control zone around the Malvinas archipelago. Congress considers the British decision a serious offense to Latin American sovereignty and dignity. The Bolivian Congress declared its total rejection of the British Government's unilateral declaration of a 200-nautical-mile British sovereign zone around the Malvinas Islands. Congress also expresses its solidarity with the Argentine Government and people, and ratifies its support for the Argentine struggle to effectively exercise its national sovereignty.

The National Congress reiterates the need to form a common Latin American front that will act as a political defense mechanism against foreign intervention as a consequence of internal [as heard] policy problems. The Bolivian Congress rejects neocolonialism as currently expressed by the British attitude regarding the Malvinas Islands.

The Bolivian Congress confirms the foreign policy line started in 1831 during Marshal Andres de Santa Cruz' government, condemning the occupation of the Argentine territory. Just as it did then, and in face of this new threat to the peace of our continent, the Bolivian Congress now expresses to the Argentine Congress its fraternal solidarity. The Bolivian Congress requests the executive branch to clearly establish, in negotiations regarding the application of the Inter-American Reciprocal Assistance Treaty, that this legal instrument is used to protect territorial integrity and political sovereignty of all the republics of our continent.

MINISTER CITES NEEDS IN FIGHT AGAINST DRUGS

PY051325 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 28 Oct 86 p 3

[Quotation marks as published]

[Text] At least 2,000 special police and 10 squadrons [cuadrillas] of planes to patrol the air space are needed to control the Valle Alto area of Cochabamba. This information was provided by Interior Minister Fernando Barthelemy, who on 27 October met with the president to evaluate administrative reports and the recent actions that have been carried by the Umopar units [Mobile Units for Rural Areas].

According to the minister, the appropriate organizations are convinced that, to face the drug traffickers, a large investment is needed to achieve the basic objectives of the fight to eradicate the criminal business. He stated the nature of the eastern area of our country obliges us to use sophisticated equipment, especially for patrolling the air space. He also acknowledged the current economic limitations of the police do not permit this organization to hire sufficient personnel to carry out a more efficient task.

He also indicated there are only a few planes and, even including the planes that were handed over to the Air Force, they are not sufficient to take on the power and the organization of the drug traffickers. "The drug traffickers have contacts with export channels, with the traders, and exporters, and the battle is more difficult than we thought. They cover a large expanse of territory that is very difficult to control.

"Between 8 and 10 squadrons of planes are needed to patrol continuously and thus prevent the drug traffickers from reaching the clandestine airstrips," he said.

SODRE DECLINES MEDIATOR ROLE IN FALKLANDS ISSUE

PY051556 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1500 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brazil will not mediate between Argentina and Great Britain in the new conflict over the Malvinas Islands. Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre made this statement, explaining that the fact that the Brazilian Embassy in London represents Argentine interests in Great Britain does not mean that Brasilia will adopt a position of mediator in the conflict.

Sodre explained, however, that the Brazilian Government will do everything possible to find a negotiated solution. President Ronald Reagan has reportedly called President Alfonsin [words indistinct] to be the mediator in the new conflict that emerged over the British decision to establish a fishing protection zone around the Malvinas Islands.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANNOUNCES CONTADORA MEETING

PY051450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0540 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Nov (EFE) -- The foreign ministers of the countries that form the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) and the Contadora Support Group (Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina and Peru) will meet in Rio de Janeiro beginning on 16 December to review the status of peace negotiations in Central America. Brazilian Foreign Minister Alberto Abreu Sodre officially announced this today after saying that "Contadora cannot die, and it is the only valid option for a peaceful solution to the Central American problem."

The meeting will be held at a Rio de Janeiro hotel where the eight foreign ministers will spend 2 days reviewing the results so far in the search to find a solution to the Central American problem. The Brazilian foreign minister said that this will be the second evaluation of the Central American issue within the coming 40 days because, he explained, this issue will be one of the primary topics at the General Assembly of the OAS that will begin in Guatemala next week.

CENTRAL BANK PROMOTES FOREIGN INVESTMENT FUND

PY011556 Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0139 GMT 31 Oct 86

[Excerpt] At a meeting of the National Monetary Council [CMN], the Central Bank today proposed the creation of a Foreign Investment Fund and a Foreigner's Share Portfolio for foreigners who want to invest in Brazil. The rules to govern these operations will have to be discussed.

Any person living abroad, or any company headquartered abroad, will be able to invest in the Foreign Investment Fund. They will be allowed to invest in shares, debentures, or government bonds.

All Foreign Investment Fund shares will have to be bought on the stock-exchange floor or across the counter. Control over Brazilian companies cannot be gained through the Foreign Investment Fund, which must be administered by Brazilians. Minimum investments would be \$5,000. The Foreigner's Share Portfolio, which will operate much like the Foreign Investment Fund, will be administered by Brazilian or foreign institutions.

Another topic that was discussed at the CMN meeting was the adoption of measures to stimulate deposits in foreign currency to increase national reserves. It was decided that an exporter can now choose the foreign currency he wants to receive for his product. He must deposit the dollars he has received in the Central Bank and request that they be exchanged for any currency he likes, such as the German mark, the Japanese yen or the French franc.

Another bit of good news: The dollars, or any other foreign currency received by the exporter, will remain in the Central Bank account, but interest will be paid on them. An advanced notice will be required to withdraw funds from this account.

The government has also created new facilities for opening foreign currency accounts in the Central Bank. A foreign investor who has not yet decided where to invest his money can leave it in a Central Bank account, and interest will be paid on it based on the LIBOR.

Herewith a commentary by Paulo Henrique Amorim:

[Begin Amorin recording] The Government's idea is to create reserves in hard currencies. Any exporter who has some money deposited abroad can now choose: He can open an account in a foreign bank -- in which case he would run risks similar to those experienced by people who opened accounts in the New York Morgan Bank; or he can bring the money into the country and open an account in the Central Bank.

Many exporters have some money abroad because it is impossible to travel abroad with the \$1,000 which they are authorized to purchase on the official market. Other exporters have money abroad because they tamper with their invoices, reducing their value. Through this new policy, the Central Bank expects that many intelligent exporters will open foreign currency accounts in the country, even though they will not collect high interest rates. [passage omitted] [end recording]

MINISTRY DENIES FIBER OPTICS DEAL WITH USSR

PY051750 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 4 Nov 86 p 42

[Text] During his visit to the Soviet Union, due to begin on 24 November, Science and Technology Minister Renato Archer will not negotiate the sale of Brazilian fiber optics to Soviet enterprises. Science and Technology Ministry social communications coordinator, Jose Monserrat Jr, gave that assurance and denied that a \$17-million fiber optic deal has already been struck between the Brazilian and Soviet Governments.

According to Monserrat, Minister Renato Archer will visit the Soviet Union in response to a Soviet Government invitation to get acquainted with the new technological developments in that country. Although the minister does not intend to sign any agreements during this trip, he will sound out the Soviet authorities for future possible accords and the sectors in which they are interested. Monserrat asserted that "the minister will go to identify possibilities for negotiations," and added that Minister Archer will pay special attention to space and biotechnological research. The coordinator concluded by saying that in the area of informatics there will be only an "exchange of information."

GUIMARAES, SARNEY VIEW PMDB ELECTION CHANCES

PY060129 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[By Joao Pena]

[Text] Deputy Ulysses Guimaraes, the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] president, this afternoon talked with President Jose Sarney for about an hour. Guimaraes evaluated the PMDB's chances a few days before the elections scheduled for 15 November.

[Begin Guimaraes recording] I told the president about the impression I have of the PMDB's chances throughout Brazil, particularly in the states I visited more recently. I told him about my expectations of a very positive result for the constituent assembly. I also told him that I would like to summon PMDB governors, senators, and deputies to Brasilia on 3 December to meet and talk about the election results, and to exchange views for the sake of our country and of our party. [end recording]

Guimaraes announced that, after that meeting, the PMDB members elected as constituent assembly delegates and governors will visit President Sarney at Planalto Palace. He believes the PMDB will receive the support of more than 55 percent of Brazilian voters. Guimaraes added that the people's wishes for a change do not affect President Sarney. They want a change in the country and in society, and they also want a constituent assembly that provides for current Brazilian needs, he stressed.

SARNEY SPOKESMAN DENIES PLANS TO EXTEND TERM

PY060134 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Planalto Palace spokesman Fernando Cesar Mesquita has said that President Jose Sarney did not tell French journalist (Beatrice Tuleau) that he intends to extend his presidential term to 6 years. Mesquita thus denied a newspaper report published today. According to Mesquita, during the interview granted to (Tuleau) on 3 November, Sarney did not talk about the length of his presidential term. He recalled that President Sarney's position remains unchanged; that is, the decision on the presidential term will be made by the constituent assembly. (Tuleau) works for the Catholic newspaper LA CROIX.

BRIEFS

COCAINE HAUL -- The federal police over the weekend busted a cocaine ring in Campo Grande, Mato Grosso do Sul, seizing 13.25 kg of cocaine. The drug was being taken from Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, to Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, and Belem, from where it was to have been taken to Miami. Arrested trafficker (Walter Espindola Jule) gave the names of his accomplices, who are businessmen and elementary school teachers, most of whom live in Coromba. The main accomplice is (Valdoaldo Novais Alles), who was to receive the drug in Sao Paulo and who is still at large. A warrant for his arrest has been issued. [Text] [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 3 Nov 86 PY]

SMALL TOWN MAYOR MURDERED -- Antonio Mota, mayor of Rio Pomba, a small town 300 km from Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais State, was murdered tonight. The mayor, who belonged to the Brazilian Democratic Party, was killed by five bullets fired from a passing Volkswagen Brasilia Car. [Text] [Rio de Janeiro Rede Globo Television in Portuguese 0130 GMT 4 Nov 86 PY]

SECURITY FORCES RAID HOUSES, ARREST TERRORISTS

PY051950 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] During an intense operation carried out in the 5th Region, specifically on Los Placeres Hill in Valparaiso, members of the police and security forces raided several houses. The operation resulted in the discovery of a stronghold of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR], the armed branch of the Communist Party, and the arrest of 17 terrorists, who have been placed at the disposal of the Valparaiso naval judge advocate. The following is a complete report on the operation:

[Begin relay from Valparaiso] A total of 17 individuals were arrested during the operation carried out by joint forces under the commander of the state of siege zone. The operation was carried out along (Cariman), Mercedes, and Montezuma Streets of Los Placeres Hill in Valparaiso.

This information is contained in an official communique issued by the office of the commander of the state of siege zone for Valparaiso Province and Easter Island. The communique states that a great quantity of Marxist literature and pamphlets designed to disrupt public order were seized in the houses that were raided.

The following was seized at the house on 840 Montezuma Street, which belongs to Bernardino [name indistinct] Vergara: 1 22-caliber [word indistinct] gun; 2 Vietnam-type bombs; 35 meters of fuse; 22 detonators; 1 manual mimeograph; 4 kg of ammonium nitrate; Communist Party literature; instruction manuals for the construction of explosive devices; and plans for armed propaganda actions. It was established that the house was used as an FPMR safehouse for the storing and distribution of explosive materials.

The following individuals were arrested during the operation: Marcos Ernesto Baeta Cisternas, Leonardo Eugenio Rubio Carcamo, Cristino Alejandro Rubio Carcamo, Eduardo Artemio Rubio Carcamo, Patricio Homero Rubio Carcamo, Mario Osvaldo Nosedo Ratti, Enrique Javier Carvallo San Felipe, Cavina Claudia Fatima Bamon de (Tepenique), Sandra Angelica Henriquez Aguirre, Cecilia Roxana Valentina de Henriquez Aguirre, [name indistinct] Henriquez Aguirre, [name indistinct] David Henriquez Aguirre, Ivan Patricio Diaz Almada, Eric Rene Diaz Almada, Santiago Sengundo Parral de Santander, Marcos Lucas [name indistinct] Gomez, Bernardino [name indistinct] Vergara, and Patricio Rafael Carranza Santander.

The detainees have been placed at the disposal of the Valparaiso naval judge advocate to be tried under the law controlling weapons and explosive devices to determine whether they participated and what degree of responsibility they had in terrorist actions. [passage omitted] [end relay]

It has also been disclosed that a group of terrorists caused slight damage when they placed an incendiary bomb inside a bus of the Bernardo O'Higgins line circulating in downtown Santiago. The bus, driven by Carlos Sanhueza along the Bernardo O'Higgins Avenue, experienced an emergency when it reached [name indistinct] street. The passengers saw two individuals rush off the bus after they set off the incendiary device. The flames were put out by the driver.

In the meantime, in another attack perpetrated in the past few hours, a public bus in Valparaiso suffered damage worth 1 million Chilean pesos. The attack was perpetrated at the intersection of Condor and Bella Vista Streets against a bus of the Roca Mar enterprise. It was being driven by Juan Roman. The driver said that a passenger hurled an incendiary bomb into the back of the bus as he was getting off at that intersection.

It has also been reported that railway traffic in southern Chile was interrupted for 2 hours. Fortunately, this interruption only affected the express train from the border; it arrived in Temuco after a 1-hour delay. This interruption was caused by a low-powered bomb that destroyed a portion of the railway line 3 km north of the town of Ercilla, (Malleco) Province. No one has been arrested nor was anyone injured.

Moreover, at dawn today two individuals tried to set a bus on fire with two Molotov cocktails. The bus was parked on the intersection of (Taito) and Colhaique Streets in the town of Los Riscos. [passage omitted]

DEL VALLE DISCUSSES FALKLANDS, OAS CONFERENCE

PY051404 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The Chilean Government is confident that the next OAS Assembly will look for the necessary mechanisms to find a solution to the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain. Foreign Minister Jaime del Valle has stated that, so far, Chile has not received from Buenos Aires any petition for support to the position adopted in relation to the United Kingdom.

[Begin del Valle recording] We are following this with great interest. We hope the appropriate organization -- which is the OAS -- will find a solution, a harmonious solution to any event that may lead to a conflict. This has always been the Chilean position, and it is the position sought by the United Nations, the OAS, and it is also the interest expressed by the foreign ministers of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay. This means we are all in agreement, waiting serenely and calmly for that meeting, certain that we will find a harmonious solution. [end recording]

The foreign minister was referring to the British decision to declare an exclusive 150-mile economic zone around the Falklands or Malvinas Islands.

Del Valle then referred to his forthcoming trip to Guatemala to participate in the OAS General Assembly. He stressed the importance Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Bedregal's speech will have within the framework of the rapprochement that is being sought between the two countries.

[Begin Del Valle recording] I think that more important than talking with the Bolivian foreign minister will be to learn the Bolivian way of thinking through the speech to be made by the Bolivian foreign minister, and also to learn the possible resolution to be adopted by the OAS. This is very important. So, the position to be adopted by the Bolivian Government in this meeting will be more important than words, it will give us an idea on the Bolivian President's way of thinking. [end recording]

Del Valle will speak at the inaugural session of the OAS General Assembly on 10 November 1986, but he will leave for Guatemala on 6 November.

He was also consulted about the remarks made by the Christian Democratic Party leader Gabriel Valdes, that Chile is not moving toward a democracy to be established in 1989. In response to the remarks made in Germany by Valdes, del Valle stated: I think he will contribute much more toward finding the path to democracy by working in Chile and not making tours abroad, which is not always helpful.

NAVY COMMANDER CONFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ARGENTINA

PY051233 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Navy Commander in Chief Admiral Jose Toribio Merino Castro has stated that Chile supports the Argentine position concerning the new conflict over the Malvinas Islands. The Navy commander in chief made this statement at the end of a regular meeting of the Government Junta. Adm Merino replied to questions posed concerning a statement made by Chilean Navy Chief of Staff Vice Admiral German Guesalaga.

Adm Merino said that Guesalaga made his statement in Santa Fe during a meeting of continental Navy representatives. Guesalaga expressed support for the Argentine position. Adm Merino said Vice Adm Guesalaga's position is in keeping with the position adopted by the Chilean Government and that this position was clearly expressed in a communique released by the Chilean Embassy in Buenos Aires in keeping with a meeting held with Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. The Navy commander in chief added that the Chilean concern over an agreement Argentina signed with the Soviet Union to deploy a fishing fleet was also mentioned. Adm Merino explained the meaning of the 200-mile exclusion zone.

[Begin Merino recording] [in progress] ...in those 200 miles a sovereign country possesses, as a sovereign country it has a right to grant fishing rights within a 200-mile economic exclusion zone. Thus, if Great Britain states that it has sovereignty over the Malvinas, then Great Britain has (?full) authorization, [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Admiral Jose Toribio Merino said talk of a new military confrontation between Argentina and Great Britain is completely groundless. Adm Merino as also asked about the importance of the proposals made by political sectors to the interior minister over the legislative branch, especially concerning the law on political parties.

[Begin recording] [Merino] In an official note, the president said it was necessary to review the law on political parties -- that is, the number of supporters required to form a party or regional political parties because [words indistinct]. We are waiting for the executive branch's decision before continuing with the issue of political parties.

[Reporter] Nevertheless, despite the talks being held by the interior minister with the political sectors, the Christian Democratic Party president [Gabriel Valdes] yesterday stated in Bonn, FRG, that despite all this, the government seeks to stay in power until 1997. What is the opinion of the president of the Government Junta?

[Merino] Mr Valdes must be a fortune-teller because we [words indistinct]. [end recording]

Adm Merino made this statement at the end of a regular Government Junta session which was attended by its four members.

LEADERS CREATE JOINT FORUM WITH ARGENTINA

PY051842 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 27 Oct 86 p C 2

[Excerpt] Argentine and Chilean democratic political leaders have agreed to form an international association called Permanent Forum for Integration to achieve greater cooperation and understanding between the two countries in the economic, social, cultural, technical, and political sectors.

The announcement was made by Adolfo Zaldivar Larrain, the Chilean Christian Democratic Party national adviser, who heads the board of directors of the new organization.

Zaldivar stressed the organization's goal is to make a reality of the basic ideas contained in the Peace and Friendship Treaty signed by Argentina and Chile in 1984, through the coordinated efforts of the economic and social sectors of the two neighboring countries.

The Argentine delegation unanimously agreed to name Adolfo Zaldivar head of the organization. Marcelo Stubrin, Radical Civic Union national deputy for Buenos Aires, was named general coordinator.

The executive secretariat in Argentina will be headed by Carlos Grosso, Justicialist Party national deputy for Buenos Aires, and the Chilean secretariat will be headed by a Chilean leader to be elected from among the Chilean signatories of the document. [passages omitted]

MINISTER REPLIES TO CHURCH REQUEST ON EXILES

PY051318 Santiago Radio Portales in Spanish 2230 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia has confirmed that the Episcopate has requested the return of all the exiles. Moreover, he said the petition was made in July 1986, when he met with Monsignor Francisco Jose Cox.

[Begin Garcia recording] He handed me a letter related to the church's desire to have the question of exile considered before the pope visits the country.

This letter was handed to me in July and the topic, as you well know, is being permanently studied by the government. I have said before that the government had studied a formula for this petition and that it was going to be made known in September but, its release was postponed for reasons well known to you. The assassination attempt against the president, the death of his bodyguards, and all the events that have happened in the country. [end recording]

Minister Garcia also stated that the government continues to study this matter. He stressed that the permission for 200 people to re-enter the country is proof of this, in addition to the cases submitted to the commission on human rights.

The minister stated that Monsignor Cox's letter contains the overall desires of the church on this matter.

POLICE FOIL ATTEMPTED BOMBING OF POWER LINES

PA060354 Paris AFP in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Bogota, 5 Nov (AFP)--Today Colombian police foiled a terrorist plan to leave large sectors of Bogota and several provinces without electricity. The police deactivated two bombs placed at the bases of two high-tension towers.

Peasants reported to the police that they had found the explosive devices, which had timing devices set to explode at 2300 today.

Bomb experts deactivated the bombs, which had 14 and 12 kilos of dynamite, respectively. The first bomb was placed on a farm near the town of Madrid, 24 km west of Bogota, and the second one near the Chivor-Torca line, on Bogota' north end.

According to electric company experts, if the attack had been carried out 70 percent of Bogota and some nearby provinces would have been without electricity.

Moreover, the news media have stated that this sort of action tends to confirm that the Peruvian subversive group Shining Path is advising Colombian guerrillas.

Peruvian and Ecuadoran extremists, the M-19, and other Colombian groups comprise the so called America Battalion, which is particularly active in the country's southeastern sector.

The police began a search operation but have not reported any arrests so far.

ELN ATTACKS OIL PIPELINE IN CESAR DEPARTMENT

PA051910 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Ecopetrol [Colombian Petroleum Enterprise] has suspended its oil pumping at the Cano Limon-Codenas oil pipeline due to an attack that occurred near Chimichagua in Cesar Department.

As a result of the explosion, which has been attributed to the ELN [National Liberation Army] a rupture in the pipeline caused oil to spill into the Cesar River.

STROESSNER ADDRESSES BIRTHDAY GATHERINGS

Salutes Armed Forces

PY052110 Asuncion EL DIARIO in Spanish 4 Nov 86 p 12

[Text] Expressing thanks for the birthday greetings he received from General Andres Rodriguez, who acted as the spokesman of the chiefs of the Armed Forces, the chief of state made these remarks:

"Messrs generals and admirals, high-ranking officers, and subordinates: It is with great satisfaction that I received you in my residence on this 3 November when I am celebrating another birthday.

"Once again, I can emphatically say that I have the same spirit of loyalty and a great desire to serve. We must practice sincerity, honesty, and patriotism.

"I want to point out that I am dedicated to my work and to my duties as president of the Republic and commander in chief of the Armed Forces.

"I know that you are cooperating with me in this task and that we are all loyal to the cause of serving our country."

General Stroessner affirmed that "the Armed Forces must continue to improve."

The president then said, "Peace prevails in Paraguay because the Armed Forces, the great Colorado Party to which we belong, and all well-meaning people support it.

"Now, all those who are not old enough cannot appreciate the peace we have. I am in constant touch with the youth, and I tell them that this was not always the way we lived in the past. When we speak, the people comprehend and understand what we say. Wherever I go, I do not receive empty approvals. When I see the people applauding my presence, I think to myself that they are doing so because the government has not lost its prestige.

"Because in the past, before I assumed the presidency as the eighth president in 6 years, there was anarchy and chaos, there was anything but democracy.

"Here we have an opposition that misinterprets democracy. The opposition believes that democracy means fomenting anarchy. This is what is happening in the case of the Hospital de Clinicas."

Referring to the situation at the Hospital de Clinicas, the president explained: "This is such a minor case. I repeat: This is a minor case, because the country has peace and it can be seen. This is a case created by a few who are interested in empty politics, like Filizzola [president of the Hospital de Clinicas Physicians Association] and I don't know who else.

"Now, that does not worry us in the least ... not in the least, not at all. I want to point out to them and they have to understand: They have to have salary increases, very well. You know this... I believe that explanations are not necessary. They have already been granted salary increases by Congress and the Finance Ministry. We cannot capriciously go on increasing salaries, because, ultimately, the people have to pay these salaries and we have to see how much the people can pay."

President Stroessner then emphasized: "Now, I want to give my assurance that I have always faced up to dangers. My great responsibility entails constant danger. However, since we are all working together, we can feel secure about the future, not only about the future, but about the present, because we have security. There is peace and progress in Paraguay.

We have preserved peace, allowing the people to work in peace and increase production. From an economic viewpoint, we have done everything in our power to avoid a currency devaluation."

"There are undoubtedly many sectors that want more dollars and more guarantees. Depending on the interests of each particular sector, the dollar can be considered overvalued or can be said to have undergone a mini-devaluation. The truth is that we are not experts in such matters. This type of problem is analyzed and will be analyzed by the proper agencies, which are the source of our advice on the subject."

"Our country is doing well, and it will do even better in the future. I thank you for coming. I will continue to work with you, because we are working for the same cause. I do not mean to emphasize the work that I do, because all of us are working with the entire nation. Each one does his own share, and this helps the nation. This is why we will remain on guard, taking the necessary precautions. We will ask the opposition to engage in the game of democracy, rather than in the game of political chicanery."

"We are following the path of democracy. We know very well the meaning of democracy. Democracy means to cast ballots in the ballot boxes. It means that the majority wins and that the minority helps to govern the country. That is the right thing to do. A weak government cannot defend democracy. We are strong because we count on the support of the ballot box and because the people support us. This can be confirmed anywhere."

"Well, I thank you very much for coming. We will continue to live and work for the sake of our country. In my capacity as commander in chief of the glorious Armed Forces, I am pleased to commemorate my birthday while on active duty. I was promoted to second lieutenant 54 years ago, after the battle of Boqueron... Thank you very much," the president concluded.

Notes 'Peace and Prosperity'

PY052025 Asuncion HOY in Spanish 4 Nov 86 p 8

[Text] President Alfredo Stroessner early this morning received birthday greetings from political, military, and church officials. The president acted as host in the presidential residence on Mariscal Lopez Avenue, where he delivered an impromptu speech.

The president said: "I have been on my feet since early this morning receiving the greetings of the Armed Forces, the government, and also of the apostolic nuncio. I have also received the greetings of officers of all ranks, members of the Colorado Party, head of the party Juan Ramon Chavez, and presidents of various Colorado Party precincts.

"Instead of making comments, it is worth seeing this spectacle that is taking place because there is peace in the country. Otherwise, I would not have been here or taken the time to see you. Today is my birthday. I am at the service of the nation. Whether they like it or not, there is peace in Paraguay. If there is some minor discontent, it is very little.

"I am not at the service of my own personal interests, or someone else's interest. We are working for a common cause, and there is peace and prosperity here. Paraguay is experiencing a happy moment, and we must enhance this happiness. We must have an optimistic spirit. I am optimistic and fortunately my friend who never fails me is always accompanying me. You know that He is up there.

"The people came here because we are always at the service of the people and I am in good health. Good health is essential. From now on all I can say is that we are going to move ahead year after year, and we are definitely not running out of time. The country receives all the benefits.

"I would like to greet all the Colorado Party members, the well-meaning people, and especially the youth, who now have many more opportunities than ever before. Now they can really study. The situation has improved."

GARCIA SEES U.S. TACTIC IN FALKLANDS MOVE

PY060144 Paris AFP in Spanish 0329 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Peruvian President Alan Garcia said today that the Malvinas issue might be a planned offensive meant to keep Latin America distracted, divided, and concerned in order to divert attention from the danger of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua.

According to the latest news received this morning, Garcia said, the Nicaraguan Army has defeated and repelled mercenary groups that intended to enter Nicaraguan territory.

He stated that there is a connection between the Malvinas issue and the possibility of a U.S. invasion of Nicaragua. Therefore, he said, it is necessary to make it clear that Latin America does not need mentors or bosses because it is sufficiently developed to govern itself.

Garcia added that Great Britain's decision creating a fishing protection zone around the Malvinas might be a move designed to distract Latin American attention while the money of the U.S. people is used to send anti-Sandinist mercenaries into Nicaragua. He emphasized that it is unacceptable for the United States and England to sponsor rebellions or attacks every time they dislike a government, because they are thus violating Latin American sovereignty.

Garcia voiced his support of Nicaragua and Argentina, and reaffirmed his opinion that it is necessary to create a regional organization that would enable Latin America to improve its bargaining position regarding the United States within the OAS.

He said: We uphold the principle that no country, no matter how powerful it is, may interfere in the domestic affairs of Latin American countries, irrespective of the type of government elected by their peoples. When it comes to sovereignty, we cannot take a resigned or submissive attitude.

Regarding the Peruvian support of Argentina, Garcia said that his government recognizes Argentina's sovereign ownership over the Malvinas, and that Great Britain's decision creating a 200-mile exclusion zone just for these islands was a hostile act.

Garcia concluded his remarks to the local press by saying that President Alfonsin, whom he met yesterday in Buenos Aires, will solve the Malvinas problem with prudence and firmness.

MRTA'S VIOLENT ACTS COMMEMORATE ANNIVERSARY

PY051727 Paris AFP in Spanish 0351 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 4 Nov (AFP) -- According to a police report, terrorists of the Tupac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) launched a rocket which failed to explode at a police station in Canto Grande, a Lima district.

This was the first time that a Peruvian terrorist group has used this kind of weapon in the Peruvian capital. The antiterrorist police squad regarded the weapon as obsolete and in poor shape.

Another MRTA commando group, armed with automatic rifles, forcibly occupied the Imperial radio station in El Salvador, a Lima neighborhood, and broadcast a message about this terrorist group which commemorated its third anniversary today.

In Chiclayo, 750 km north of Lima, MRTA terrorists hurled a bomb at the local Peruvian Investigative Police headquarters. They severely damaged the building but caused no casualties.

Throughout the day (4 November) the MRTA celebrated its anniversary by leaving some 20 bombs in different places in Lima. One of these bombs seriously injured two policemen who tried to defuse it this morning.

SHINING PATH LEADER ARRESTED IN JUNGLE RAID

PY031417 Paris AFP in Spanish 2132 GMT 1 Nov 86

[Text] Lima, 1 Nov (AFP) -- Police have raided a bunker which could be the Shining Path headquarters for the central jungle region of Peru. The antiterrorist police today reported that 10 subversives were arrested, and arms and documents were seized in the operation.

Authorities have told AFP that they are trying to verify if this group was responsible for carrying out 10 ambushes this year against Civil Guard, Republican Guard, and Army convoys in the Tingo Maria and Aucayacu regions, some 600 km east of Lima.

The Shining Path bunker was raided yesterday by a detachment of 100 policemen from the Civil Guard and the Peruvian Investigative Police (PIP), near Aucayacu.

According to the report, David Rosenberg Vidal, the main Shining Path leader in the Peruvian central jungles, is among the 10 peoples who were arrested. Another six guerrillas escaped into the jungle.

The antiterrorist police have reported that the ambushes on military and police convoys, about which almost nothing has been officially reported until now, have caused an undetermined number of casualties among the police forces.

The police found, apart from various kinds of arms, lists of civil authorities who have been killed in the last few months in the region, lists of people who are targets, and lists of Shining Path deserters that have been condemned to die.

SENATE DECLARATION; MINISTERS TO VIEW FALKLANDS

PY060159 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Excerpt] The Senate has unanimously approved a declaration voicing concern over the unilateral British decision on the Malvinas Islands, which has seriously increased tension and worsened the conflict in this zone of the South Atlantic. The declaration also conveys support for the UN resolutions on the subject, advocating immediate compliance with them and calling upon both sides to begin direct negotiations as soon as possible, to preserve world peace and security. [passage omitted]

Uruguayan Foreign Minister Enrique Iglesias on 7 November will again meet with his Argentine counterpart, Dante Caputo, in Buenos Aires. During a private meeting, the two ministers will analyze the Argentine-British conflict over the Malvinas Islands. A diplomatic source has said that Caputo and Iglesias will review the developments that followed the British decision to declare a 150-mile economic exclusion zone around the southern archipelago.

Iglesias and Caputo addressed the issue on 31 October in Montevideo. On 1 November, the two ministers met with Brazilian Foreign Minister Abreu Sodre in Punta del Este. After the talks at the Congrejo Inn, the three foreign ministers issued a joint, 7-point declaration reasserting their governments' determination to undertake common diplomatic actions in defense of Argentina's rights over the Malvinas.

After the Congrejo Inn talks, the ministers had frequent telephone conversations. On 4 November, Iglesias briefed President Sanguinetti on the details of the conversations.

BRIEFS

SENEGALESE, NICARAGUAN AMBASSADORS -- Bertha Marengo de Green and Samba Ndiaye, the newly appointed Nicaraguan and Senegalese ambassadors to Uruguay, respectively, on 23 October presented their credentials to President Julio Sanguinetti. [Summary] [Montevideo EL DIA in Spanish 24 Oct 86 p 6 PY]

MILITARY INVESTIGATES POLICE ARMS TRAFFICKING

PA060100 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 28 Oct 86 p D-24

[Article by Humberto Alvarez]

[Text] Twelve former guerrillas that work for various police organizations are being investigated by the General Directorate of Military Intelligence [DIM] in connection with the granting of gun permits and arms trafficking.

The information, which was furnished by a source linked to the investigation, states that the Interior Ministry's Weapons and Explosives Directorate was seized [intervenida] last week because presumably it was from there that negotiations took place to import weapons destined to guerrilla groups in Colombia and Venezuela. One of the first steps taken was the firing of Police Superintendent Domingo D'alessandri and personnel with close links to him holding posts in the Arms and Explosives Directorate of the Interior Ministry. D'alessandri had worked as the national inspector for Disip [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] before becoming director of arms and explosives, replacing Colonel (Ret) Jose Rafael Gonzalez Carrero, who transferred to Disip.

Investigations have been going on for several months with the participation of both DIM and Disip, because in several instances, Venezuelan security organizations have confiscated CAVIM [Venezuelan Corporation of Military Industries] weapons that were in the hands of guerrillas. This is confirmed by the Defense Ministry communique of 16 October 1986, which announced the death of Evencio Sosa, during a clash with a Disip-Army joint force near Yaritagua, Yaracuy State.

The communique states the clash took place "between security corps and guerrillas linked to subversion and drug trafficking, both in Venezuela and Colombia; and the guerrillas' part in recent kidnappings at the border of both countries was confirmed. As a result of this clash, a large number of arms, ammunition, and very important documents were captured that have led the state security corps to the arrest of people who are involved in subversion and drug trafficking."

The weapons and the ammunition that the Defense Ministry mentions have the CAVIM seal, and the documents confirm DIM and Disip suspicions regarding this case. With a great deal of evidence in their possession and with documents that prove arm trafficking, the Interior Ministry's Explosives Directorate was seized [intervenida] last week. The investigators have determined that money and presumably drugs were given to this department of the Interior Ministry in exchange for arms to the Venezuelan and Colombian guerrillas. As a preventive measure, several civilians belonging to official organizations were detained, as well as a group of soldiers, some of them high-ranking ones.

False signatures were also detected, as well as forged documents that authorized the delivery of the weapons. Even though there has not been an official report on the measures taken by the Defense Ministry at CAVIM, it was learned unofficially that an administrative investigation is under way in connection with huge arms orders that took place through the Interior Ministry's Directorate of Arms and Explosives during the last 2 years, which presumably is when the arms trafficking operations began.

The informer said that a military circle [as published] secretary had been arrested as a possible link between CAVIM and the people in the Arms and Explosives Directorate. It was reported that the first arms shipment was valued at 2 million bolivares, out of a total 30-million deal. All the weapons were from CAVIM, and DIM and Disip have the consignee's note. They are investigating which person was in charge of receiving the note and making arrangements for both the Venezuelan and Colombian guerrillas -- these groups having been the best clients -- to receive the weapons.

The source said that many of the former guerrillas belong to police corps and have attained high ranks, mostly as superintendents, which has eased their arms trafficking work. The infiltration into the police by former guerrillas was reported on several occasions by retired superintendent Silvio Vargas, especially in December 1985 and March 1986, but his warnings went unheeded. The detainees will be tried by a military court that will take over their cases.

GUYANESE OFFICIAL ARRIVES ON 4-DAY VISIT

PA040437 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2347 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Caracas, 3 Nov (EFE) -- Venezuelan Government sources have announced Guyanese Deputy Prime Minister Parris' arrival in Venezuela today on an official 4-day visit. Parris will meet with Venezuelan authorities to discuss bilateral trade and economic cooperation.

Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi will meet with the Guyanese politician, who is also scheduled to meet with Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, Energy and Mines Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, and Coordination and Planning Minister Leopoldo Carnevalli. Parris will also meet in Caracas with Hector Hurtado, president of the Venezuelan Investment Fund; and with board members from the Fund for the Financing of Exports [Fondo para el Financiamiento de las Exportaciones], and the Venezuelan Foreign Ministry's Directorate of International Economy and Cooperation. Parris' visit to Venezuela acquires great political significance if it is taken into account that the two nations have an on-going dispute over sovereignty of the Essequibo territory, currently under Guyanese control. [passage omitted]

PRESIDENT MEETS WITH YUGOSLAVIAN OFFICIAL

PA052009 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Latin American economic and political situation, as well as the relations between Venezuela and Yugoslavia, were the main topics of discussion between Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and Ivo Vrandecic, the president of the Yugoslavian Assembly.

At the Hall of Mirrors in the Miraflores Presidential Palace, President Lusinchi and Yugoslavian Government representatives met for approximately 2 hours. They discussed the current Argentine situation caused by the decision announced by Great Britain. Through its representative Ivo Vrandecic, Yugoslavia expressed its absolute support for Argentina and for the efforts made by the Contadora Group in order to attain peace in Central America. Vrandecic said: We know that Contadora is struggling for a good cause and on behalf of the interests of the Latin American peoples who are defending this region's peace and security.

BELIZEESQUIVEL DEFENDS MEMBERSHIP IN CARICOM

FL031912 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Nov 3 CANA -- Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel has offered a strong defence of his country's membership of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), and insisted that if the community failed to work, it will be no fault of his Central American state.

Esquivel spoke to local business leaders during a recent luncheon, and an account of his address is carried in NEW BELIZE, the official publication of the government information service.

Separately, we can be swallowed up in the eruptions of world trade, together the five million of us can generate sufficient trade to keep out individual economies viable, Esquivel declared.

If the common market is to fail, let it not be because Belize was not bold enough to make it work, he declared.

GUATEMALACEREZO REFUSES TO HOLD TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA051528 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0002 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo today said the Guatemalan Government will not hold peace talks with the guerrillas and urged the rebels to lay down their weapons "and join the democratization process." During an impromptu news conference held at the government palace, Cerezo said that "the people chose the democratic path through their votes."

Last week, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG], which groups the four guerrilla groups, proposed to Cerezo's government a high-level meeting "to establish the basis for a future dialogue" that will put an end to 20 years of war. The rebels has proposed using the Spanish and Mexican Embassies in this capital as the site of the first meeting.

President Cerezo today said the URNG "does not seem to have political control over the guerrilla groups operating in the country." He was referring to the "brutal slaying" of an Army officer and six soldiers last Sunday by members of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP].

"Therefore, it is not possible to hold talks with the URNG if it does not represent the ideas of the guerrilla organizations, as those who murdered the soldiers went as far as marking the EGP initials on their bodies with bayonets," Cerezo stressed.

According to the Army, Lieutenant Julio Manuel Joachin Lopez and six soldiers died during a guerrilla ambush in Cotzal Village, in the northwestern El Quiche Department.

"We will protest the brutal way in which the guerrillas killed the soldiers whom they had captured. They even gave them the mercy shot," Cerezo concluded.

BELIZEESQUIVEL DEFENDS MEMBERSHIP IN CARICOM

FL031912 Bridgetown CANA in English 1850 GMT 3 Nov 86

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, Nov 3 CANA -- Belize Prime Minister Manuel Esquivel has offered a strong defence of his country's membership of the Caribbean Community (Caricom), and insisted that if the community failed to work, it will be no fault of his Central American state.

Esquivel spoke to local business leaders during a recent luncheon, and an account of his address is carried in NEW BELIZE, the official publication of the government information service.

Separately, we can be swallowed up in the eruptions of world trade, together the five million of us can generate sufficient trade to keep out individual economies viable, Esquivel declared.

If the common market is to fail, let it not be because Belize was not bold enough to make it work, he declared.

GUATEMALACEREZO REFUSES TO HOLD TALKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA051528 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0002 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala City, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- President Vinicio Cerezo today said the Guatemalan Government will not hold peace talks with the guerrillas and urged the rebels to lay down their weapons "and join the democratization process." During an impromptu news conference held at the government palace, Cerezo said that "the people chose the democratic path through their votes."

Last week, the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity [URNG], which groups the four guerrilla groups, proposed to Cerezo's government a high-level meeting "to establish the basis for a future dialogue" that will put an end to 20 years of war. The rebels has proposed using the Spanish and Mexican Embassies in this capital as the site of the first meeting.

President Cerezo today said the URNG "does not seem to have political control over the guerrilla groups operating in the country." He was referring to the "brutal slaying" of an Army officer and six soldiers last Sunday by members of the Poor People's Guerrilla Army [EGP].

"Therefore, it is not possible to hold talks with the URNG if it does not represent the ideas of the guerrilla organizations, as those who murdered the soldiers went as far as marking the EGP initials on their bodies with bayonets," Cerezo stressed.

According to the Army, Lieutenant Julio Manuel Joachin Lopez and six soldiers died during a guerrilla ambush in Cotzal Village, in the northwestern El Quiche Department.

"We will protest the brutal way in which the guerrillas killed the soldiers whom they had captured. They even gave them the mercy shot," Cerezo concluded.

Army Supports Decision

PA052308 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2002 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Guatemala City, 5 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- The Army today supported President Vinicio Cerezo's decision to reject peace talks with the guerrillas. Meanwhile, political leaders pointed out that the rebels' dialogue proposal is a good opportunity.

Cerezo said yesterday afternoon he is not willing to negotiate an end to the war -- which has lasted 20 years -- with the insurgents if they do not first lay down their weapons and join the democratic process that started last year after 2 decades of military governments. [passage omitted]

Defense Minister General Jaime Hernandez Mendez said, "The Army respects any decision by President Cerezo to hold or not hold a dialogue with the guerrillas, because he makes the decisions as president and general commander of the armed institution." [passage omitted]

A leader of the Union of the National Center (UCN), the largest opposition force, said, "If the guerrillas proposed a dialogue, President Cerezo must listen to them."

Hector Vasquez, deputy of the Democratic Socialist Party, said the peace talks would be "beneficial," to the democratization process because social-political differences would be exposed."

Former presidential candidate Leonel Sisniega Otero, secretary general of the Anticommunist Unification Party [PUA], said he opposes the dialogue proposed by the guerrillas "because they do not have genuine representation, and Cerezo is implementing a shaky policy." Anticommunist leader Sisniega Otero added: "To accept a dialogue with the guerrillas, which I believe are made up of vandalistic groups, is to lose the psychological battle and allow them to reorganize and rearm themselves."

CEREZO DENIES CONTRAS TRAINING IN COUNTRY

PA051519 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2332 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Guatemala, 4 Nov (ACAN-EFE) -- Guatemalan President Vinicio Cerezo today denied the United States had requested the use of Guatemalan territory for the training of contras, and he added that even if the request were made, it would not be accepted "now or in the future."

In an impromptu news conference at the government palace, the Christian Democratic president said such a proposal "goes against the active neutrality policy" that Guatemala has regarding area conflicts. Cerezo added: "We will not allow any political party to illegally train military or paramilitary groups in Guatemala, in the same way that we have not agreed Guatemalans could be trained in other countries to subsequently attack in our country."

"We could not allow the training in our territory of anti-Sandinists who will then attack Nicaragua," the Guatemalan head of state stressed.

President Cerezo described the recent publication in the U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK of reports on the possibility of using Guatemala to prepare contras as "rumors."

Cerezo said that he recently sent Guatemalan Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita on a Central American tour "to seek the mechanism that will prevent a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua." President Cerezo added: "It is an extremely difficult situation, but the foreign minister obtained positive results in his attempt to make arrangements for satisfactory talks in the future."

QUINONEZ TERMS SITUATION 'OPTIMISTIC' AFTER TOUR

PA051957 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 5 Nov 86 p 4

[Text] Reporting on the results of his trip to consult the other countries of the area, Foreign Minister Mario Quinonez Amezquita said the situation in Central America is moderately optimistic.

The Guatemalan foreign minister was accompanied on his trip by Deputy Foreign Minister Francisco Villagren de Leon. They both met with the government authorities of Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, and El Salvador.

He said that during the tour, Guatemala explained its efforts to prevent a warlike confrontation on the Central American isthmus. He said it also reiterated its traditionally pacifist stance and its position of active neutrality.

The situation, he said, is moderately optimistic because we believe that with "a little more time and effort, the obstacles to the dialogue in Contadora can be overcome."

None of the countries of the area want an armed confrontation. All of them are optimistic, but greater time and effort are needed to reach an agreement.

He admitted the situation is much more tense right now, but he said the Central American governments acknowledged the good intentions of Guatemala, which "raised the pacifist banner in favor of regional peace."

Minister Quinonez denied that Contadora has failed, and said the dialogue can be renewed because the governments of the region want to achieve a political solution.

In concluding, he expressed confidence in the Central American people's pacifist desire, which will prevail in the face of the crisis so as to prevent a war.

HONDURAS

PLAN RELOCATES CONTRAS, ESTABLISHES BASES

PA051754 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2022 GMT 4 Nov 86

[By Anne-Marie O'Connor]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Nov (REUTER) -- Military officers have said that according to what was approved by a commission formed by representatives of the CIA, the Pentagon, and Honduran military men, the anti-Sandinist rebels who are fighting Nicaraguan troops from Honduran territory will have to be relocated.

They said that according to the plan, most of the 16,000 combatants [words indistinct] waged battles with Sandinist troops in the last 10 days to a craggy area of Olancho Department, 90 km to the north.

The officers indicated that U.S. officials said they liked the plan because it means the FDN members can more easily infiltrate Nicaragua for an imminent offensive by rebel troops armed with part of the \$100 million in U.S. military aid, which also includes nonlethal aid and which was recently approved by the U.S. Congress.

They said the remote area of El Paraiso is surrounded by Sandinist troops who are shelling Honduras with artillery from higher ground in Nicaragua, a situation that makes infiltration difficult or impossible.

In addition, Honduras is uneasy about the presence of Sandinist patrols which have operated in Honduran territory since July in the southeastern area, according to officers and to a foreign military observer. The observer said the presence of the Sandinists led to heavy fighting 1 week ago when sporadic clashes between rebels and Sandinists turned into fierce battles waged by approximately 1,000 men on each side.

High-ranking officers said the special commission was formed as part of an agreement between Honduran President Jose Azcona and Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, in a meeting on 22 October. The officers said the commission is comprised of "two Honduran officers, one of them the chief of an intelligence service, two members from the CIA, and two from the Pentagon."

Western diplomats said the commission would help to coordinate Honduras' role in the aid to the contras who have bases here and it would also help resolve any disagreement over the rebels before it began to affect Honduras' willingness to support them.

The officers said the U.S. officials also liked the plan because it would transfer the rebels to a zone that borders Nicaragua's Zelaya Department, a sparsely populated coastal area where U.S. officials have advised the rebels to seize a piece of Nicaraguan territory. According to this strategy, they could declare a provisional government and then the United States could recognize such a government and openly give it U.S. aid with fewer Congressional restrictions.

Some contra leaders are not in favor of this plan because they say it would require too many men to defend such an area from the Sandinist Army. Nevertheless, it is apparently an option that several U.S. officials would like to keep open.

The relocation would maintain the FDN bases, such as the military instruction center and the strategic center, but it would establish other bases. It would also move troops outside the area of El Paraiso, where their concentrated presence attracts the Sandinist attacks, the high-ranking officers said. The officers said the decision was made on Thursday after 6 days of battles between Sandinists and rebels in the east.

A foreign military observer said 50 Sandinist soldiers were killed and 250 were wounded in battles in Honduras. He said 20 FDN rebels were killed and 100 were wounded.

Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega said in Managua that Sandinist soldiers killed 80 rebels and wounded 120 in battles on 29 October, but he said the battles took place in the neighboring Nicaraguan department of Jinotega.

FDN spokeswoman Adela Icaza said the FDN killed or wounded more than 300 Sandinists in battles in the last week of October. The FDN also said it caused the downing of a Soviet MI-17 helicopter that left 16 Sandinists dead when it crashed on Thursday. Icaza said the battles were waged in northern Jinotega and not in Honduras.

'BIGGEST' SHIPMENT OF CONTRA AID ARRIVES

PA051449 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish 2207 GMT 4 Nov 86

[By Anne Marie O'Connor]

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 4 Nov (REUTER) -- The first important shipment of U.S. aid for the Nicaraguan contras stemming from the \$100 million approved by Congress arrived in Honduras and was transported to a rebel base over the weekend, high-ranking Honduran officers close to the operation told REUTER today. The arrival of the supplies was subsequently confirmed by rebel and U.S. sources.

The Honduran officers, who asked to remain unidentified, said a U.S. C-130 transport airplane arrived on Friday in Palmerola, the U.S. operations base located 60 km northwest of Tegucigalpa. They added the shipment was unloaded there and then transported aboard C-47 airplanes to the El Aguacate Air Base -- 200 km to the northeast -- the installations of which have been modernized by the United States. Aguacate is also the site of an important supply and logistics base of the FDN, the biggest Nicaraguan rebel army trying to overthrow the Sandinist government.

The officers said the shipment was "the biggest that had ever arrived" and included mainly weapons and ammunition along with some communications equipment. They added that last week, aid shipments were arriving "little by little" and that this was the "first important shipment" since President Reagan signed the aid package several weeks ago.

They said from now on, the air shipments will be arriving first in Palmerola as part of the CIA effort to closely supervise the shipments and make sure there will not be as much theft by the Honduran military or the rebels as in the past.

The officers said the North Americans wanted the first shipments of aid to go to the Nicaraguan rebels who are "bogged down without supplies" in the Nicaraguan central departments of Boaco, Chontales, and Zelaya. FDN sources said that Adolfo Calero, chief of the political directorate of the insurgent organization, and Enrique Bermudez, its military commander, arrived on Friday to help in handling the shipment. The two leaders were seen near Tegucigalpa and, according to FDN spokeswoman Adela Icaza, they will travel to the United States tomorrow.

Indalecio Rodriguez, another FDN political leader, told REUTER today the organization will delay launching any big offensive against the Sandinists until the FDN troops are well-equipped and have an adequate supply system.

DOCUMENTS LINK GUERRILLAS WITH FSLN, FMLN

PA051254 Paris AFP in Spanish 2251 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 4 Nov (AFP) -- The Armed Forces announced today that a new clash between the Army and the guerrilla forces operating in the Nombre de Dios mountain range south of La Ceiba, a port on the Atlantic, resulted in the death of a sergeant.

The subversive group, comprised of some 80 members of the Cinchonero movement, was discovered in early October and on the 12th, a clash between the two groups resulted in the death of two guerrilla members and an Army sergeant.

At a news conference in La Ceiba at noon today, Captain Carlos Quezada, a member of the General Staff, said the documents seized from the guerrillas during the operations "establish that contacts" exist between the Honduran guerrillas and Nicaragua's Sandinist Front and El Salvador's FMLN.

According to the documents, Sandinist Commander Doris Tijerino is allegedly a member of another guerrilla cell that supports the subversives operating in Nombre de Dios. [passage omitted]

Captain Quezada reiterated that the guerrillas finance their activities by growing marijuana. He added that several marijuana plantations have been discovered in the zone.

NICARAGUA

BORGE REPORTS CIA 'PLANS,' U.S. MANEUVERS

PA051551 Paris AFP in Spanish 0419 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 4 Nov (AFP) -- Interior Minister Tomas Borge today said the CIA is planning to reactivate "the terrorist actions" against Corinto, Nicaragua's most important port on the Pacific coast. During a speech delivered in Managua, Borge said the Sandinist government has information to this effect which states the CIA has transferred "military forces to El Tigre Island" in the Gulf of Fonseca.

"We wait for them here with guns in hand, if they finally decide to commit the crime," added Borge.

Borge said the Reagan administration and the CIA are planning to increase support to the contras so they can occupy territory in Nicaragua on the Atlantic coast or at other points in the country." [quotation marks as received]

"If this savage and illegal act occurs, the United States will surely break off diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and recognize that territory," said Borge.

Borge also reported CIA plans to form a rebel front in southern Nicaragua, near the San Juan River on the border with Costa Rica, which he described as a challenge "of President Oscar Arias' neutrality declaration."

Borge said the U.S. 82d Airborne Division -- which invaded the island of Grenada in 1983 -- is carrying out the "most intense maneuvers" of the last 15 years, "not to celebrate Christmas, but to sharpen its interventionist skills."

Borge said these maneuvers simulate the landing of troops in the fictitious country of Macapa which has presumably attacked another country called San Lorenzo while preventing a third country Palmera from coming "to the aggressor's defense."

"We would have to be idiots not to understand that Macapa is Nicaragua, San Lorenzo is Honduras, and Palmera is Cuba," added Borge.

Borge concluded that his government understood the "messages" and, therefore, "we are making every political, legal, and diplomatic effort to prevent the intervention."

DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR FSLN'S 25TH ANNIVERSARY

PA051947 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 4 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] The delegations of Ireland, Vietnam, Finland, Norway, India, and the Soviet Union arrived in the country yesterday to participate in the main event to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN.

Michael O'Riordan, a leader of the Communist Party of Ireland, stressed the courage of the Nicaraguan people who struggle against imperialism, "an infamous enemy that dares to attack small countries without caring that this is a threat to world peace."

He indicated his party is willing to help Nicaragua in any circumstances without measuring the efforts that might have to be carried out to cooperate with the Sandinist cause.

The Norwegian Communist Party and the workers' movement worked hard to turn a committee comprised of rightist forces which was financing the contras of Afghanistan into a movement of support for the Nicaraguan people.

Hans Kleven, chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party, said the struggle was not easy, but "we who were the most progressive of the labor movement worked every day until we achieved excellent results."

"This is one of our contributions to the Nicaraguan people and to the peace movement in the world," Hans Kleven said minutes after arriving at the Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport. He will be a special guest at the commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN.

If Reagan invades Nicaragua or if he escalates his aggression, "the Norwegian people will always be with the Sandinist movement," he said.

An attack on Nicaragua is not the same as in Vietnam. These are different times and the peace movements in the world have grown and the peoples are more deeply aware of the political situation of these countries.

All of this shows that the struggle of the people alongside their vanguard, the FSLN, is already known throughout the world and that is why "Mr Reagan should not feel very sure in promoting an invasion of Nicaragua, because he might not even receive support from his own Congress."

The chairman of the Norwegian Communist Party said anything that takes place in Nicaragua is essential either to maintaining unchanged or to destroying the relations among the countries of the whole world.

He added that the essence of the workers' movement against the capitalist monopoly is the same anywhere in the world and, therefore, the workers' reaction will also be the same.

This is his first visit to Nicaragua, and he cannot wait to begin to talk with the people and to closely learn more about their struggle and characteristics. He has been in Cuba twice. The first time was in 1964. During that visit he learned of the difficulties of the Cuban people. During his recent second visit, he was surprised by the difference from that earlier visit.

"I was able to see the country's political and economic stability and to see how the party had become a very realistic, practical, and well-developed organization."

BARRICADA TO ISSUE NEW EVENING EDITION

PA021941 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 1551 GMT 2 Nov 86

[Text] Managua, 2 Nov (DPA) -- BARRICADA, the official organ of the FSLN, the ruling party in Nicaragua, will soon begin to circulate an evening edition, according to an announcement made by the (?newspaper) itself. The first evening edition of BARRICADA is expected to be released on 8 November, which is the 25th anniversary of the founding of the FSLN, and the 10th anniversary of the death of its founder, Commander Carlos Fonseca. The government has scheduled a mass rally and a military demonstration as the main activities for the political commemoration of that date.

It is believed BARRICADA will try to fill the news vacuum left by the opposition paper LA PRENSA, which was closed in August by the Sandinist government for an indefinite period. The paper was charged with having violated the censorship laws applied to the press under the state of emergency, which has been in effect since 1982.

BARRICADA has reported it puts some 100,000 copies on the market daily. The other Nicaraguan paper, EL NUEVO DIARIO, which was established in 1981 following an internal conflict within LA PRENSA, has been putting out some 105,000 copies per day recently.

LA PRENSA put out 60,000 copies, but they sold more quickly than the other two papers. With the closure of LA PRENSA, the only papers published in Nicaragua will be BARRICADA and EL NUEVO DIARIO, which have been morning papers since their founding. BARRICADA's presses can print 60,000 copies per hour.

BRIEFS

GDR WHEAT DELIVERY -- GDR Ambassador to Nicaragua Dr Heinrich Maerz last night handed over 30,000 metric tons of wheat at the Pacific port of Corinto as proof of solidarity with the Nicaraguan people against U.S. aggression. Erich Honecker had promised the delivery to President Ortega during his recent visit to the GDR 6 weeks ago. In his speech of thanks, Vice President Sergio Ramirez praised the GDR as a country that was always in the forefront of those actively supporting Nicaragua. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 4 Nov 86 LD]

PRESS DENOUNCES U.S. TAX ON OIL IMPORTS

PA052141 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

["What the Press Has To Say" program with Maruja Garcia and Norberto Hernandez]

[Text] An issue of increasing concern mixed with some irritation has arisen in Latin America during the past few days due to the U.S. decision to establish a tax on oil imports. This is the beginning of a commentary that Cuban journalist Rafael Perez Pereira wrote from GRANMA's weekly summary entitled: Latin America, a New U.S. Economic Blow.

Mexico and Venezuela, the article continues, which basically depend on oil for their import revenues and regard the U.S. oil market as very important, protested immediately. Mexico and Venezuela, supported by their broadest sectors, showed in their allegations that this is another U.S. protectionist measure which violates the principles of that country, the bilateral agreements, and the GATT, which it has promised to respect.

Perez Pereira explained that the U.S. arguments to justify such a repudiated measure were very weak and crumbled quickly because the claim that it legitimately collected funds to finance programs to clean up the environment failed right away when it was proven that, according to rules on this matter, a tax was clearly being levied, and that it was an illegal increase in oil import taxes. In the face of this evidence, the U.S. Government kept contradicting itself and promised it would not begin new similar measures and that it would veto those that Congress may approve. The U.S. Congress discussing many protectionist bills that can truly ruin trade clients.

The oil tax announced by Washington, together with the flimsy arguments of its official spokesmen, have practically increased in Latin America and most of the underdeveloped world the fear of more offensive protectionist, discriminatory, and otherwise harmful and illegal trade practices by the United States, which comprises a very important market.

GRANMA's weekly review continues: The measure, which especially affects two of the largest debtors of the Third World, Mexico and Venezuela, is being implemented -- and it is very hard to consider this coincidental -- at a time when the two nations and the rest of the debtors are experiencing great difficulties getting new credits and paying the onerous debt. As some observers and experts have said, this comes at a time when unfavorable trade balances are increasing and the price of primary products -- which make up the main source of income for Latin America and the Third World -- are dropping.

The U.S. measure, the Cuban journalist said, is also a harsh economic blow for Ecuador, Columbia -- a country that is involved in plans to develop the export of hydrocarbons -- and many other countries, which, to a lesser or greater extent, guarantee the U.S. oil supply. The new tax, which is undoubtedly very protectionist, was announced when the oil prices went down in the international oil market, and this is a problem the United States is familiar with. In this way, the Reagan administration is mocking one of the pillars of its own program for pure capitalism: free trade.

This case has also shown, although to an extent less than that claimed by Washington, the contradictions between the interests of the State Department's diplomacy and those of the various groups of economic power in the United States, which once more, as usual, show their strength and influence. To end, the article notes that it was proven that to reap the economic benefit of profits and supremacy, the U.S. system is unable to provide solutions, but rather aggravates the burdensome problems of our nations.

ABRAMS REMARKS SHOW U.S. NICARAGUAN 'OBSESSION'

PA050450 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 4 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] When Elliot Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, openly pressures Costa Rica to participate in the dirty war against Nicaragua and dares to say in Montevideo that the only alternative against the Sandinist revolution is war, he is definitely expressing what the U.S. Government wants for the Central American countries.

Despite all the efforts made to disguise its real intentions, the White House has not been able to conceal its obsession against the Nicaraguan revolutionary process and Ronald Reagan's definite plan to end his second and final term trying to subdue the people of Augusto Cesar Sandino.

Along this line, the United States not only has through its brutal actions violated all international laws by supporting the Nicaraguan counterrevolution, but it also has sabotaged the peace efforts of the Contadora Group and the Support Group by exerting open pressure on the pro-U.S. governments in the geographic zone of conflict.

When the Contadora Group and Support Group foreign ministers resumed their peace efforts in August at the United Nations, Reagan insisted that the U.S. Congress approve the \$100-million aid for the mercenary bands. Two months later, during a flight from Oklahoma to Tampa, Florida, to participate in the campaign for Republican Party candidates in the congressional elections, President Reagan signed the document that legalized the controversial monetary aid -- once again marring the nation's image through an act of open piracy and foreign intervention.

We learned in August, without surprise, that the Pentagon has issued a report indicating that the agreements contained in the last version of the Contadora peace plan -- demanding the elimination of foreign bases and advisers, the supply of arms, the support to rebel groups, and the supply of modern weapons to the governments of the area -- seriously affected U.S. plans toward Nicaragua and were therefore unsuitable. Meanwhile, we must mention that Nicaragua has been the only country in the area that has expressed its willingness to immediately sign the documents, even if it means making sacrifices in its defense policy.

Elliot Abrams tried in Montevideo to present Nicaragua as an intransigent and stubborn country that must be hit hard to change its attitude. Such an aberration seems to disregard the fact that, during the 5 years of dirty war that Washington has been waging against the Sandinist revolution, 30,000 Nicaraguans have died and the country has lost \$1.5 billion in material damage and \$453 million from the economic embargo enforced by the White House.

Washington is dangerously approaching the Vietnamization of Central America and it is the duty of those who love peace to do everything possible to stop the vehicle of war that Reagan and his acolytes are pushing.

U.S. STAND ON SOVIET AFGHAN MOVE 'HYPOCRITICAL'

PA051225 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Viewpoint" commentary read by Angel Hernandez]

[Text] The most distorted topics among Western political and information circles in recent weeks include the withdrawal of 8,000 Soviet soldiers from Afghanistan. The imperialist strategy reminds us of that Cuban saying: You're damned if you do and damned if you don't. Even Ronald Reagan himself meddled in the problem. In a hypocritical message, he said that the Soviet withdrawal was a sham, and he tried to sow mistrust regarding the Soviet Union's efforts on behalf of nuclear disarmament. Nothing else could be expected from one who returned from Reykjavik with a serious political setback on his hands. The withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan can be explained by two factors: the Afghan Army's growing ability to defend its national integrity from foreign aggression; and the search for a suitable climate for a political settlement in the area.

Regardless of what the imperialist media may say, reality cannot be hidden in the end. Actions of Washington and its allies shed light on the true cause of the so-called Afghan conflict, which is really a dirty war aimed at hampering the revolutionary process in a country sharing extensive borders with the Soviet Union. This country [Afghanistan] would be a very valuable base for the United States in its hostile policy toward that socialist nation. Washington has not earmarked nearly \$1.5 billion in military aid for the counterrevolutionary bands for nothing. This year, the FRG, the United Kingdom, and Japan have delivered close to \$1 billion, and Saudi Arabia has earmarked \$275 million, toward this end. Each Afghan mercenary leader receives between \$350 and \$500 as a monthly salary, while the common outlaws earn between \$100 and \$250 each, in addition to rewards for presumed heroic acts. For instance, \$100 is given for each sabotage; between \$200 and \$300 for the head of an activist of the revolution; \$600 when an officer is murdered; and \$2,000 for the destruction of an armored vehicle. In order to get these rewards, the freedom fighters, prodded by Reagan, cut their victims' ears off and take them to Pakistan where there are about 150 operating bases.

The destruction of the counterrevolutionary stronghold at Havara by the Afghan popular forces this year shows the nature of foreign aggression in this barbarous war. British and U.S. rifles, Oerlikon rapid-firing cannons, British antiaircraft Javelin missiles, and U.S.-made gas grenades called CS from the yankee Armed Forces' chemical arsenal were seized at the stronghold. With this in mind, it is really not up to Reagan to question the Soviet Union's internationalist stance regarding Afghanistan, much less link it to a worthy and considerate policy of peace which, in Reykjavik, put the White House's deeply warmongering stance into a crisis.

NICARAGUA'S BERGE ON U.S. 'TERRORIST' PLANS

PA052017 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Nicaraguan Interior Minister Tomas Borge has charged in Managua that the CIA is planning to reactivate terrorist actions against Corinto Port, the most important port in that Central American country.

We have learned, Borge affirmed, that with this purpose in mind, the CIA has transferred mercenary forces to the Honduran El Tigre Island in the Gulf of Fonseca. Likewise, Tomas Borge charged that the U.S. Government is stepping up the supply of assistance to the Somozist counterrevolutionaries so that these forces will be able to occupy a part of Nicaraguan territory.

If this illegal and savage action is committed, the U.S. would probably break diplomatic relations with Nicaragua and would recognize that territory, the Sandinist interior minister added. Borge also denounced the CIA plot to form a counterrevolutionary front in southern Nicaragua and the large maneuvers by the 82nd Airborne Division in the United States as a rehearsal for an invasion of the Central American country.

U.S. SUPPORTS BRITISH 'COLONIALIST OFFENSIVE'

PA060244 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 86

["Our America" commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Presently, when the British Conservative government is resuming its colonialist offensive in the Malvinas archipelago, Argentines and Latin Americans in general are recalling 1982 war actions, the continental solidarity with the San Martin's people, and the United States' unhesitating support for Great Britain.

During those days, much was said about the Inter-American Reciprocal Treaty [TIAR], which was promoted by the United States allegedly to defend this part of the world against the aggression from any continental power. However, when the opportunity came up, the U.S. Government sided with the aggressor.

The close U.S.-British alliance in 1982 showed that the U.S. administration grossly trampled agreements adopted by this apparatus created by the U.S. to do just the opposite of what it did. Currently, as expected, the government of President Ronald Reagan is maintaining a similar attitude. In recent days, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said that the claim for a fishing area of up to 200 miles near one's own territory is a legitimate right of any country.

Nobody should be fooled; when Redman said one's territory, he did not refer to the Argentine Republic, the country that is legitimately entitled to exercise sovereignty over the seas surrounding the Malvinas; he referred to Great Britain. Redman expressed the U.S. decision to again support seizure plans by its European ally. It was also clearly established that the electoral aspirations of the Conservative Party and the huge revenues that will be generated by the exclusion zone are the main factors behind the British measure. The obsolete decision, which includes banks of hakes and squids surrounding the Malvinas, confirms the ever-present British aim to promote tension in an area that was recently declared by the United Nations as an area of peace and cooperation. The United States will not respect that laudable effort either.

Meanwhile, the United States is trying to promote bilateral negotiations on fishing matters between London and Buenos Aires by which Argentina would have to implicitly acknowledge British sovereignty over the archipelago. In the face of the U.S. Government's attitude during the South Atlantic war, nobody believes anymore that the hypocritical U.S. administration has changed its attitude; Latin American countries have not changed theirs either. In this regard, the statements made by Peruvian President Alan Garcia upon his arrival in Buenos Aires are very timely. He said that in 1982 the TIAR showed that it does not identify with the area's problems. Alan Garcia warned: The time has come to create a common Latin American organization for Latin Americans, because the continent does not accept limited sovereignties or U.S. or European sponsorship.

Foreign Ministry Communique

FL052142 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1926 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] In view of the decision made by the United Kingdom of Great Britain to extend the exclusive zone around the Malvinas Islands, the Cuban Foreign Ministry says this constitutes a usurpation of Argentine rights. In addition to being a usurpation, says the document, the exclusive zone passes through the Isla de los Estados located in the southern part of the South American country's territory. The Argentine Government's democratic and peaceful vocation, its role in the Group of Six, and its consequent position on these principles in the Nonaligned Countries Movement, places the southern sister country in a prestigious place within the world community, the declaration adds.

London's arbitrary decision, says the Minrex [Ministry of Foreign Relations] document, can only be considered a provocation. The Minrex document says it is very unlikely that Great Britain -- a traditional European ally of Washington -- would risk this dangerous provocation in Latin America without the previous knowledge and approval of the Reagan administration.

The United States openly supported Great Britain in the 1982 Malvinas War and continues supporting Great Britain under an official, hypocritical position of poorly represented neutrality, the text of the document says. Despite Washington's maneuvers, the anachronistic colonialist actions of the British Government is leading it to total isolation in the international arena and to an increase of the abyss separating the U.S. from the Latin American peoples. The Minrex communique also says Cuba reiterates its solidarity and support for Argentina's claim to its legitimate right of sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands.

FMLN MEMBER DISCUSSES BLOCKED SALVADORAN AID

PA060348 Havana International Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Interview with Luis Bruno, member of the FMLN-FDR delegation in Cuba by reporter Ramon Chong; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Chong] Recently, the Salvadoran representation in Cuba charged that the regime is blocking international aid. Does this situation persist?

[Bruno] It persists and continues to intensify. The regime blocks international aid arriving for the people, the aid that could reach them through governmental means but which actually goes to fill the vaults of the rich. That aid could help the people overcome the economic problems caused by the war. The earthquake has apparently helped them request more aid and intensify the war.

[Chong] We learned that the international aid sent by Cuba was rejected. How could we ensure that our aid and the aid sent by other countries experiencing the same problem will be received?

[Bruno] Yes, the Cuban aid was rejected by the regime, which in no way wants the Salvadoran people to be linked with the Cuban people and Government, because there are fraternal ties between our peoples. It rejected the material and human aid, but not the aid that could serve to counter losses in [changes thought] in cases of lack of medicine in military hospitals and so on. Our medicine was accepted, but not our doctors and the field hospitals that Cuba offered. Our health aid was rejected.

Also, the regime places obstacles in the way of other kinds of aid from other peoples, humanitarian organizations, and solidarity groups. It gave a committee made up of the private sector the task of coordinating international aid distribution. This committee does not receive other kinds of aid not specifically assigned to it.

We ask the international public to denounce this, because aid is not reaching our people despite the suffering and need of our people. Needs resulting from the catastrophe have not been met.

[Chong] The regime has not taken into consideration that this aid was channeled through the International Red Cross. In cases of natural disasters, this organization plays a very specific role. Are there other means to channel aid?

[Bruno] Yes, there is the Catholic Church. In the beginning, it was part of the National Emergency Committee. However, after the earthquake, and as a result of its influence over the masses, it has been isolated. Nevertheless, the church, which is part of our people, has organized its own emergency committee. Aid sent by any country or international organization can be channeled through it.

RISQUET MEETS SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER

FL060200 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo and Secretariat, met this morning with Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Spanish Communist Party. The visitor is in Cuba en route to Nicaragua to participate in the ceremony commemorating the 25th FSLN anniversary and the 10th anniversary of the death of Carlos Fonseca Amador, a Nicaraguan fighter who died in combat.

VISITING PALESTINIAN GEORGE HABASH' REMARKS NOTED

FL051604 Havana Radio Progreso Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] PLO [as heard] Secretary General George Habash has asserted that the unity of the various forces struggling for the consolidation of an independent state is essential for the triumph of the cause of his people. Habash is visiting Cuba at the invitation of the party's Central Committee.

POLISH DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR OFFICIAL VISIT

FL051850 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] A delegation of the Polish People's Republic, headed by Czeslaw Kiszczak, member of the Polish United Workers' Party Politburo and minister of internal affairs, arrived last night in our country. The visitors were met at the Jose Marti International Airport by Division General Jose Abrantes Fernandez, minister of the interior, and other officials of the Interior Ministry.

AMBASSADOR TO PANAMA CONCLUDES DIPLOMATIC MISSION

FL062256 Havana Radio Reloj Network in Spanish 1906 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Excerpt] Upon concluding his diplomatic task, Cuban Ambassador to Panama Miguel Bruguera Del Valle has received new expressions of recognition and support. Former Panamanian Foreign Minister Oyden Ortega offered a reception for the diplomat. The reception was attended by Romulo Escobar, president of the Democratic Revolutionary Party, and special guests. [passage omitted]

CARLOS RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ ANALYZES CEMA MEETING

FL060150 Havana Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] The 42d CEMA Session, which recently concluded in Romania, is of special importance because the integral program of scientific-technical development was critically analyzed and measures were adopted to implement the program. In an interview with PRENSA LATINA, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, Cuban vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and head of the Cuban delegation to the CEMA meeting, has analyzed the results of the council meeting, which was held during an important time for organization members. Rodriguez stressed that the CEMA Session will allow Cuba to advance by using the experiences of other socialist states as a basis.

FOREIGN MINISTER IN HAITI FOR OPEN BORDER ISSUE

FLO51242 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1200 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] The Dominican Republic's foreign minister arrived in Haiti yesterday for talks expected to focus on the possibility of reopening the frontier between the two countries. The border was closed under President Jean-Claude Duvalier because of disputes over bilateral commerce and customs duties. President Henri Namphy said in an interview with Dominican journalists that he supported opening the frontier because people of both countries must, as he says, "live together."

YEARLY INCOME SHOWS 33-PERCENT INCREASE

FLO42320 Santo Domingo LISTIN DIARIO in Spanish 29 Oct 86 pp 1, 13

{By Jose Romero}

[Excerpts] According to official sources, this year's income yesterday reached the sum of \$1,988.7 million [Dominican Republic dollars]. This total represents a 33 percent increase in relation to the same period last year. Income between January and October 1985 reached \$1,491 million. If this domestic income tendency continues at an approximate rate of \$160 million a month, income at the end of the year would reach \$2,200 million. [passage omitted]

Guillermo Caram, technical secretary of the Presidency Secretariat, has said the government has recently maintained an average of \$1 million daily in investments. He said reduced spending represents close to \$40 million from one month to another (from August to September). [passage omitted]

REBELS THREATEN USERS OF ZANDERIJ AIRPORT

PM051233 Rotterdam NRC HANDELSBLAD in Dutch 1 Nov 86 p 3

[Unnamed "own correspondent" report: "Surinamese Fighting Will Move to Zanderij This Week']

[Text] Amsterdam, 1 Nov -- The fighting in Suriname between Bouterse's National Army and the Jungle Commando of Ronnie Brunswijk will move to Zanderij airport, 50 km from Paramaribo, in the coming week, a spokesman for Brunswijk has said.

Ronnie Brunswijk has issued a statement in which he warns international airlines and insurance companies that, beginning Wednesday 5 November, the Jungle Commando will not accept any responsibility for damage to aircraft or loss of human life if flights into Zanderij continue. Brunswijk says that he regrets this development, but "we have no alternative, because Zanderij airport and its environs will also become the scene of fighting."

In heavy fighting in the vicinity of the U.S. Suralco bauxite company, 40 soldiers from Bouterse's National Army have been killed, according to the Jungle Commando. One member of the Jungle Commando died, according to a spokesman for Brunswijk. The spokesman also said that Jungle Commando sympathizers have succeeded in burning down the house of Iwan Graanoogst in Paramaribo. After Bouterse, Graanoogst is the highest-ranking officer in the National Army.

Army Announces Actions

FLO42226 Paramaribo International Service in English 1730 GMT 4 Nov 86

[Text] The National Army yesterday announced that it will undertake actions against the Brunswijk Gang starting at 2400 hours Wednesday night. The Army has instructed all residents of Stoelmanns Eiland, (?Labaesakassian), and (?Drietabbetje) to leave the areas within 48 hours. The same goes to villagers from other villages in which members of the Brunswijk Gang are operating.

OFFICIAL CRITICIZES REBEL 'MERCENARIES'

For an interview with Laurens Niede, head of Suriname's Department of Popular Mobilization, published in IZVESTIYA on 28 October, see the Latin American & Caribbean section of the 5 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page K 2.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRSANDEAN PARLIAMENT LEADER GARRET PLANS TOUR

PY060101 La Paz La Red Panamericana in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 86

[Text] [Bolivian Vice-President] Julio Garret Ayllon, as president of the Andean Parliament, will begin a tour of the subregion's countries to consult with the chiefs of state and congress presidents on the British decision to extend its area of influence around the Malvinas Islands to 200 nautical miles.

According to the agenda that has been drafted by the Andean Parliament, Garret will meet with Peruvian President Alan Garcia and Foreign Minister Alan Wagner on 6 November; on 10 November with Colombian President Virgilio Barco Vargas; on 13 November with Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero; and on 17 November with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi.

MEXICODE LA MADRID, CUBAN EDUCATION MINISTER MEET

FL051406 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0415 GMT 5 Nov 86

[Text] Mexico City, 4 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of Education of Cuba, today paid a visit to Mexico's President Miguel de la Madrid in Los Pinos official residence.

During the meeting, the chief executive reiterated Mexico's gratitude to the people of Cuba for the aid given as a result of the earthquakes on 19 and 20 September 1985 and, especially, in the field of education.

Vice President Fernandez Alvarez conveyed to President Miguel de la Madrid and the Mexican people greetings from his government. Present during the meeting was Mexico's Public Education Secretary Miguel Gonzalez Avelar.

Cuban School Aid

PA051719 Mexico City EL NACIONAL in Spanish 3 Nov p 3

[Excerpt] The Cuban Government has donated \$2.5 for the reconstruction of two primary schools in the Federal District and the rehabilitation of another 24 schools in three states of the republic. Ramon Aquirre, chief of the city government; Cuban Education Minister Jose Ramon Fernandez Alvarez, Public Education Secretary Miguel Gonzalez Avelar; and Cuauhtemoc delegate Enrique Jackson will inaugurate the Jaime Nuno School today.